

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ANTHONY BRUCE MASON; CARLOS ALBERTO GARCIA; THEODORE MICHAEL GARCIA; CHRISTOPHER DANE GARNER; MICHAEL SHAWN GARRETSON; SHAWN BENNETT GEE; KIRBY JOHN GIAMPA; EDWARD NORRIS GOERING JR.; RICARDO ADAN GOMEZ; MATTHEW GOODCHILD; RICHARD MARTIN GORDON; CHARLES WELDON GOTCHER; SAMUEL STEVEN GOULD SR.; THOMAS CARTER GREEN SR.; ROBIN HERBERT GREENBANK; JOSEPH EMANUEL GRIMES II; VON LEE GRUBER; HAMPTON KENNETH GUILLORY SR.; ROBERT FRANK HAMANN; ROY W. HANKINSON; TODD MASAAKI HARA; JAMES CARLETON HARMAN; JAMES EDGAR HARTON; JUSTIN MICHAEL HASKAMP; JEFFREY LAWRENCE HAYLES; BRADLEY JOHN HERING; JACOB THOMAS HERNANDEZ; KYLE JUSTIN HERNDON; CLAIR DEE HIGGINS; PAUL WILLIAM HIGGINS; CHRISTOPHER DARREN HIRONS; WILLIAM CLIFFORD HOGAN; GARY DEAN HUMMEL; MYRON EUGENE INGRAM; CHARLES ARTHUR IRWIN; EDWARD LEE IVERSON; JOHN FREDERICK JACKSON; CHARLES WAYNE JESSEE; EDWARD EARL JOHNSON; JOHN WAYNE JOHNSON; RODERICK JOSEPH JOHNSON; ROY LEE JOHNSON; EUGENE VERNON JONES JR.; KENNETH ARNOLD JONES JR.; RYAN SAUL JONKE; WILLIAM ELMER KEIP; WILLIE KING JR.; RAYMOND CASIMER KOZLOWSKI; BRUCE RUDOLPH KUNICK; JOSEPH DANIEL CERNIE; DONALD KEITH CHIPP; GEOFFREY MILES CLARK; MARK ANTHONY CLINTON; GLENN JOSEPH CLIVER; JERRY RAY COE; JOHN HOWARD COLBERT; CARL DAVID COLLIER; BRIAN KEITH COLLINS SR.; MILTON EUGENE CONLEY; LAWRENCE WILLIAM CONNELLY JR.; RALPH RUSSELL CONRAD; JAMES ALLEN COPELAND; DENNIS LEON COTTON; KENNETH LEE COUCH; CRAIG AARON COULTAS; ALBERT JAMES COURTOIS; ETHAN DOUGLAS

CASE NO. _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COX; NICHOLAS RAY CROBER; TIMOTHY JAMES CRUM; SAMUEL AUSTIN CUTLER; RONALD KEITH CYPERT; MARK ALLEN DALY; LENNY DAMCOTT; CARL JOHN DAPPEN; MITCHELL J. DAVID; SHELALINE FAITHE DAVIS; MICHAEL ERIC DEBOARD; JACK MELVIN DECKER; PHILIP DEGUZMAN III; MURPHY PAUL DELHOMME; MICHAEL L. DEVOR; JAMES FREDERICK DIFFELL; KEVIN DWAYNE DILL; DANIEL PATRICK DOWLING; BRIAN LEE DUGGAN; LAWRENCE ESTEBAN; LOWELL LEE ESTER; WARREN LEE FAISON; BRIAN KEITH FARRIS; MICHAEL SEAN FAWCETT; CARLOS DANIEL FIGUEROA; SHELLEY ALONZO FISHER; STEVEN DEAN FISHER; JAMES GREGORY FISK; DENNIS EDWIN FOSBERG; CONNIE JAMES FOWLER JR.; TIM WILLIAM FRANKEN; TIMOTHY DIRK WILLIAMS; ROBERT WALTER KUROWSKI; MICHAEL JAMES LAMANNA; CHARLES FREDERICK LANSING; DAVID FARRELL LAPINE; THOMAS LEE LARSON; JEROD ELTON LEACH; CARL JAMES LEBLANC SR.; AARON TODD LEMASTER; DAVID G. LEWIS; STEVEN MERYL LEWIS; SCOTT JAMES LISKE; ROBERT ANTHONY LOMBARDI JR.; JOHN FRANCIS LOROW; SAMUEL LOWE JR.; RODNEY WILLIAM LUCK; ROBERT BRUCE LUNDGREN; JOHN M. LUTHER; EDWARD PATRICK LYNCH; RICHARD ALAN MABE; RICHARD ALLEN MACMURDO; AL SALVATORE MACRI; RANDOLPH ARLINGTON MADDOX JR.; DOUGLAS CHARLES MADIGAN; STUART MAHAFFEY; THOMAS ALAN MANN; PATRICK PETER MARIANI; KARL GARY MARKHARDT,

Plaintiffs,

v.

3M COMPANY (f/k/a Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company); AGC CHEMICALS AMERICAS INC.; AMEREX CORPORATION; ARCHROMA U.S. INC.; ARKEMA, INC.; BUCKEYE FIRE EQUIPMENT COMPANY; CARRIER GLOBAL CORPORATION;

CHEMDESIGN PRODUCTS, INC.; CHEMGUARD, INC.; CHEMICALS, INC.; CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC; CLARIANT CORP.; CORTEVA, INC.; DEEPWATER CHEMICALS, INC.; DU PONT DE NEMOURS INC. (f/k/a DOWDUPONT INC.); DYNAX CORPORATION; E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY; KIDDE-FENWAL, INC.; KIDDE PLC; NATION FORD CHEMICAL COMPANY; NATIONAL FOAM, INC.; THE CHEMOURS COMPANY; TYCO FIRE PRODUCTS LP, as successor-in-interest to The Ansul Company; UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION; UTC FIRE & SECURITY AMERICAS CORPORATION, INC. (f/k/a GE Interlogix, Inc.); ALLSTAR FIRE EQUIPMENT; FIRE-DEX, LLC; GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LLC; HONEYWELL SAFETY PRODUCTS USA, INC.; LION GROUP, INC.; MALLORY SAFETY AND SUPPLY LLC; MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES CO., LLC; MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES, INC.; PBI PERFORMANCE PRODUCTS, INC.; SOUTHERN MILLS, INC.; STEDFAST USA, INC.; W.L. GORE & ASSOCIATES INC.

Defendants

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendant 3M Company (“3M”), by and through undersigned counsel, hereby gives notice of the removal of this action, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1442(a)(1) and 1446, from the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Jefferson County, Alabama, to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division. As grounds for removal, 3M alleges as follows on personal knowledge as to its own conduct and status and on information and belief as to all other matters:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiffs seek to hold 3M and certain other Defendants liable based on their alleged conduct in designing, manufacturing, and/or selling aqueous film-forming foams

(“AFFF”) and/or firefighter turnout gear (“TOG”) that Plaintiffs allege were used in firefighting activities, thereby causing injury to Plaintiffs.

2. In relevant part, Plaintiffs allege that 3M and certain other Defendants sold AFFF containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”), including perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (“PFOS”). (Compl. ¶ 1). Moreover, each Plaintiff expressly alleges that he “regularly used, and was thereby directly exposed to, AFFF . . . in training and to extinguish fires during his working career as a military and/or civilian firefighter” and allegedly suffered injury “as a result of exposure to Defendants’ AFFF products” (*id.*, ¶¶ 12-260; *see also*, e.g., *id.* ¶ 6 (“Plaintiffs’ consumption, inhalation and/or dermal absorption of PFAS from Defendant’s [sic] AFFF . . . products caused Plaintiffs to develop the serious medical conditions and complications alleged herein”)).

3. AFFF sold to and used by the U.S. military must appear on the Department of Defense (“DoD”) Qualified Products List and comply with the military’s rigorous specifications (“MilSpec”). Thus, to the extent that Plaintiffs allegedly were exposed in military settings to PFAS from AFFF manufactured by 3M, those PFAS derived from MilSpec AFFF. Under the federal “government contractor” defense recognized in *Boyle v. United Technologies. Corp.*, 487 U.S. 500 (1988), 3M is immune to tort liability for its design and manufacture of MilSpec AFFF and its provision of warnings for the product. Under the federal officer removal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1), 3M is entitled to remove this action in order to have its federal defense adjudicated in a federal forum. Such removal “fulfills the federal officer removal statute’s purpose of protecting persons who, through contractual relationships with the Government, perform jobs that the Government otherwise would have performed.” *Isaacson v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 517 F.3d 129, 133 (2d Cir. 2008).

BACKGROUND

4. This action was filed on December 8, 2022 in the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Jefferson County, Alabama, bearing Case No. 01-CV-2022-903689.00. (Ex. A, Summons and Complaint.) Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 81(a)(3) and 1441(a) because the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Jefferson County, Alabama, is located within the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division.

5. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), this Notice of Removal must be filed within 30 days of the service upon 3M of the initial pleading. 3M was served on December 13, 2022. Accordingly, removal is timely.

6. 3M is not required to notify or obtain the consent of any other Defendant in this action in order to remove Plaintiffs' action as a whole under § 1442(a)(1). *See, e.g., Durham v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 445 F.3d 1247, 1253 (9th Cir. 2006); *Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp. v. Crittenden*, 2012 WL 3023264, at *2 (M.D. Ala. June 14, 2012).

7. Plaintiffs generally allege that certain Defendants, including 3M, have designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF products and/or fluorinated surfactants used therein, which contain PFAS, including PFOS, PFOA, and/or their precursors, and allege that other Defendants have designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold TOG products and/or fluorinated surfactants used therein, which contain PFAS, including PFOS, PFOA, and/or their precursors. (E.g., Compl. ¶¶ 4, 262–336, 383-98.) Each of the Plaintiffs expressly alleges that he “regularly used, and was thereby directly exposed to, AFFF . . . in training and to extinguish fires during his working career as a military and/or civilian firefighter” and suffered injury “as a result of exposure to Defendants’ AFFF . . . products” (*id.* ¶¶ 12-260). Plaintiffs also allege that they used “PFAS-containing AFFF . . . in their intended manner, without significant change in the products’ condition” (*id.* ¶ 7), and that their “consumption,

inhalation and/or dermal absorption of PFAS from Defendant's [sic] AFFF . . . products caused Plaintiffs to develop the serious medical conditions and complications alleged herein" (*id.*).

8. Plaintiffs assert claims against all Defendants, including 3M, for negligence (*id.* ¶¶ 407–10), battery (*id.* ¶¶ 411–23), inadequate warning (*id.* ¶¶ 424–29), design defect (*id.* ¶¶ 430–36), strict liability (statutory) (*id.* ¶¶ 437–42), strict liability (Restatement) (*id.* ¶¶ 443–51), fraudulent concealment (*id.* ¶¶ 452–59), breach of express and implied warranties (*id.* ¶¶ 460–65), and wantonness (*id.* ¶¶ 466–70).

9. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), a copy of this Notice of Removal is being served upon all parties to this action, and a copy is being filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Jefferson County, Alabama.

10. By filing a Notice of Removal in this matter, 3M does not waive the rights of any Defendant to object to service of process, the sufficiency of process, jurisdiction over the person, or venue; and 3M specifically reserves the rights of all Defendants to assert any defenses and/or objections to which they may be entitled.

11. 3M reserves the right to amend or supplement this Notice of Removal.

**REMOVAL IS PROPER UNDER THE FEDERAL
OFFICER REMOVAL STATUTE, 28 U.S.C. § 1442(A)(1)**

12. Removal here is proper under the federal officer removal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1), which provides for removal of an action relating to a defendant's acts undertaken at the direction of a federal officer. Removal is appropriate under this provision where the removing defendant establishes that: (a) it is a "person" within the meaning of the statute; (b) it acted under federal authority; (c) its acts taken pursuant to a federal officer's directions, have a causal nexus with the plaintiff's claims or injuries or are otherwise related to the action; and (d) it can assert a "colorable" federal defense. *See Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121, 124–25, 129–

31, 133–35 (1989); *Cuomo v. Crane Co.*, 771 F.3d 113, 115 (2d Cir. 2014); *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 135; *Papp v. Fore-Kast Sales Co.*, 842 F.3d 805, 812 (3d Cir. 2016); *Durham v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 445 F.3d 1247, 1251 (9th Cir. 2006).

13. Removal rights under the federal officer removal statute are much broader than under the general removal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1441. Suits against defendants acting on behalf of federal officers “may be removed despite the nonfederal cast of the complaint; the federal-question element is met if the defense depends on federal law.” *Jefferson County v. Acker*, 527 U.S. 423, 431 (1999). This is because § 1442(a)(1) protects “the government’s need to provide a federal forum for its officers and those who are ‘acting under’ a federal office.” *Albrecht v. A.O. Smith Water Prods.*, No. 11 Civ. 5990(BSJ), 2011 WL 5109532, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 21, 2011) (citation omitted). This important federal policy “should not be frustrated by a narrow, grudging interpretation of [§] 1442(a)(1).” *Willingham v. Morgan*, 395 U.S. 402, 407 (1969); *see Durham*, 445 F.3d at 1252. To the contrary, § 1442 as a whole must be “liberally construed” in favor of removal. *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 136.

14. All requirements for removal under § 1442(a)(1) are satisfied where, as here, the notice of removal alleges that the plaintiff’s alleged injuries are caused at least in part by MilSpec AFFF. *See, e.g., Nessel v. Chemguard, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-1080, 2021 WL 744683, at *3 (W.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2021) (denying motion to remand in AFFF case against 3M and other manufacturers and holding that, notwithstanding plaintiffs’ assertion “that they do not seek resolution of any claims related to MilSpec AFFF[,] Plaintiffs cannot decide what defense Defendants might present”); *Ayo v. 3M Co.*, No. 18-CV-0373(JS)(AYS), 2018 WL 4781145 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2018) (denying motion to remand and finding that federal officer removal was proper in a lawsuit against 3M and other manufacturers of MilSpec AFFF). The court

overseeing the *In re Aqueous Film-Forming Foams Products Liability Litigation* multi-district litigation has also found on multiple occasions that removal under § 1442 is proper where the notice of removal alleges that plaintiffs' injuries are caused at least in part by MilSpec AFFF. *See Order, In re AFFF Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 2:18-mn-2873-RMG, ECF No. 103 (D.S.C. May 24, 2019) ("MDL Order 1"), at 3–6; Order, *In re AFFF Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 2:18-mn-2873-RMG, ECF No. 320 (D.S.C. Sept. 27, 2019) ("MDL Order 2"), at 3–5; Order, *In re AFFF Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 2:18-mn-2873-RMG, ECF No. 325 (D.S.C. Oct. 1, 2019) ("MDL Order 3"), at 3–6. Given its experience with the claims and defenses in AFFF litigation, the MDL Court's holdings clearly demonstrate that this case, too, has been properly removed to federal court.¹

A. MilSpec AFFF

15. Since the late 1960s or early 1970s, the United States military has used MilSpec AFFF on military bases, airfields, and Navy ships—settings where fuel fires are inevitable and potentially devastating—to train its personnel, put out fires, save lives, and protect property. Indeed, the United States Naval Research Laboratory developed AFFF—its researchers were granted an AFFF-related patent in 1966.² Decades later, the Naval Research Laboratory described the development of AFFF as “one of the most far-reaching benefits to worldwide aviation safety.”³

16. The manufacture and sale of MilSpec AFFF is governed by rigorous military specifications created and administered by Naval Sea Systems Command. The applicable specification, Mil-F-24385, was first promulgated in 1969, and has been revised a number of

¹ Following removal, 3M intends to designate this action for transfer to the MDL.

² See U.S. Patent No. 3,258,423 (filed Sept. 4, 1963; published June 28, 1966).

³ U.S. Navy, NRL/MR/1001-06-8951, The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (1923–2005): Fulfilling the Roosevelts' Vision for American Naval Power 37 (2006) (“Fulfilling the Roosevelts' Vision”), <https://permanent.fdlp.gov/gpo125428/roosevelts.pdf>.

times since then.⁴ All MilSpec AFFF products must be qualified for listing on the applicable Qualified Products List prior to military procurement. Prior to such listing, a manufacturer's products are examined, tested, and approved to be in conformance with specification requirements.⁵ The MilSpec designates Naval Sea Systems Command as the agency responsible for applying these criteria and determining whether AFFF products satisfy the MilSpec's requirements. After a product is added to the Qualified Products List, “[c]riteria for retention of qualification are applied on a periodic basis to ensure continued integrity of the qualification status.”⁶ Naval Sea Systems Command reserves the right to perform any of the quality assurance inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to ensure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

17. From its inception until very recently, the MilSpec included the express requirement that MilSpec AFFF contain “fluorocarbon surfactants.” All fluorocarbon surfactants are PFAS, and that category includes PFOA, PFOS, and their chemical precursors—the very compounds at issue in the Complaint here. This requirement has been in force for virtually the entire time period at issue in the Complaint. And although in 2019 the MilSpec removed the modifier “fluorocarbon” from “surfactants,” it expressly states that “the DoD intends to acquire and use AFFF with the lowest demonstrable concentrations of . . . PFOS and PFOA” “[i]n the short term.” PFOA or PFOS are unavoidably present at some concentrations in fluorocarbon surfactants, and the current MilSpec expressly contemplates that AFFF formulations will contain PFOA and PFOS (subject to recently imposed limits).

⁴ The 1969 MilSpec and all its revisions and amendments through April 2020 are available at <https://tinyurl.com/yxwotjpg>.

⁵ Dep’t of Defense SD-6, Provisions Governing Qualification 1 (Feb. 2014), <https://tinyurl.com/y5asm5bw>.

⁶ *Id.*

I. All the Requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) Are Satisfied

1. The “Person” Requirement Is Satisfied

18. The first requirement for removal under the federal officer removal statute is satisfied here because 3M (a corporation) is a “person” under the statute. For purposes of § 1442(a)(1), the term “person” includes “corporations, companies, associations, firms, [and] partnerships.” *Papp v. Fore-Kast Sales Co.*, 842 F.3d 805, 812 (3d Cir. 2016) (quoting 1 U.S.C. § 1); *accord Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 135–36.

2. The “Acting Under” Requirement Is Satisfied

19. The second requirement (“acting under” a federal officer) is satisfied when an entity assists or helps carry out the duties or tasks of a federal officer. *Papp*, 842 F.3d at 812. “The words ‘acting under’ are to be interpreted broadly” *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 136 (citation omitted). Federal courts “have explicitly rejected the notion that a defendant could only be ‘acting under’ a federal officer if the complained of conduct was done at the specific behest of the federal officer or agency.” *Papp*, 842 F.3d at 813.

20. The requirement of “acting under” federal office is met here because Plaintiffs’ claims, at least in part, challenge 3M’s alleged conduct in providing vital products “that, in the absence of Defendants, the Government would have had to produce itself.” *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 137. MilSpec AFFF is a mission-critical military and aviation safety product that, without the support of private contractors, the government would have to produce for itself. *See Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *9 (describing MilSpec AFFF as a “mission-critical” and “lifesaving product” used by all branches of the U.S. armed forces and NATO members (internal quotation marks omitted)); *cf. Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 137. The Naval Research Laboratory states that, “[a]lthough [it] was responsible for the original concepts and formulations, it was necessary to elicit the aid of the chemical industry to synthesize the fluorinated intermediates and agents to achieve

improvements in formulations.”⁷ Accordingly, the military has long depended upon outside contractors like 3M to develop and supply AFFF. *See Nessel*, 2021 WL 744683, at *3 (holding that 3M and other AFFF manufacturers were “acting under” a federal officer in connection with the manufacture and sale of MilSpec AFFF); *Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *8–9 (same); *see also* MDL Order 1, at 3–6 (finding that the “acting under” requirement was satisfied because defendant demonstrated that it was manufacturing AFFF under the guidance of the U.S. military); MDL Order 2, at 3–5 (same for AFFF used at Part 139 airport); MDL Order 3, at 3–6 (same). If 3M and other manufacturers did not provide MilSpec AFFF for use at military bases, the government would have to manufacture and supply the product itself.

21. In designing, manufacturing and supplying the MilSpec AFFF at issue, 3M acted under the direction and control of one or more federal officers. Specifically, 3M acted in accordance with detailed specifications, promulgated by Naval Sea Systems Command, that govern AFFF formulation, performance, testing, storage, inspection, packaging, and labeling. Further, the AFFF products in question were subject to various tests by the United States Navy before and after being approved for use by the military and for inclusion on the Qualified Products List maintained by the DoD.⁸

3. The Causation Requirement Is Satisfied

22. The third requirement, that the defendant’s acts taken “under color of federal office” have a causal nexus with the plaintiff’s claims or injuries or are otherwise related to the action, erects a hurdle that “is quite low.” *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 137.⁹ To satisfy this requirement, it is sufficient for a defendant to establish that an act that allegedly caused or

⁷ Fulfilling the Roosevelts’ Vision, *supra* n.3, at 37.

⁸ *See Dep’t of Defense*, SD-6, *supra* n.5, at 1.

⁹ The “acting under” and “under color of” prongs overlap. Both “are satisfied if the actions subject to suit resulted directly from government specifications or direction.” *Albrecht*, 2011 WL 5109532, at *5.

contributed to the plaintiff's injury occurred while the defendant was performing its official duties. *Id.* at 137–38.

23. Here, Plaintiffs' claims arise at least in part from 3M's production and sale of AFFF manufactured to military specifications for use at military facilities. Plaintiffs allege that the use of PFAS in AFFF is the source of their injuries. 3M contends that the use of such chemicals in MilSpec AFFF was required by military specifications. The conflict is apparent: MilSpec AFFF was developed by 3M and other manufacturers to meet specifications established by the DoD. Military installations are required to employ MilSpec AFFF. The design choices Plaintiffs are attempting to impose via state tort law would create a conflict in which 3M could not comply with both the MilSpec and the purported state-prescribed duty of care. *See Boyle*, 487 U.S. at 509; *see also Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *9 (“[T]here is evidence of a ‘casual connection’ between the use of PFCs in AFFF and the design and manufacture of AFFF for the government.”); MDL Order 1, at 5–6 (“Here, [Plaintiff]’s claims arise out of use of AFFF products that it claims [3M] manufactured and sold, and for which the U.S. military imposes MilSpec standards. The Court . . . finds that the causation element of federal officer removal is satisfied here.”); MDL Order 2, at 5 (finding the causation element of federal officer removal satisfied where 3M’s AFFF products, “for which the military imposes MilSpec standards,” were used at several Part 139 airports); MDL Order 3, at 5–6 (same as to MilSpec AFFF used at a single airport).

24. Here, Plaintiffs' purported injuries arise at least in part from MilSpec AFFF. The causal connection between Plaintiffs' alleged injuries and 3M's actions under color of federal office thus is clear. It is irrelevant that Plaintiffs do not expressly contend that they have been injured by MilSpec AFFF. Courts “credit Defendants’ theory of the case when determining

whether [the] causal connection exists.” *Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 137; *see also Nessel*, 2021 WL 744683, at *3 (noting that “Plaintiffs cannot decide what defense Defendants might present”).

4. The “Colorable Federal Defense” Requirement Is Satisfied

25. The fourth requirement (“colorable federal defense”) is satisfied by 3M’s assertion of the government contractor defense.

26. At the removal stage, a defendant need only show that its government contractor defense is colorable; that is, “that the defense was ‘legitimate and [could] reasonably be asserted, given the facts presented and the current law.’” *Papp*, 842 F.3d at 815 (alteration in original) (citation omitted). “A defendant ‘need not win his case before he can have it removed.’” *Id.* (quoting *Willingham*, 395 U.S. at 407); *see also Isaacson*, 517 F.3d at 139 (“To be ‘colorable,’ the defense need not be ‘clearly sustainable,’ as the purpose of the statute is to secure that the validity of the defense will be tried in federal court.” (citation omitted)). At the removal stage, the inquiry “is purely jurisdictional, and neither the parties nor the district courts should be required to engage in fact-intensive motion practice, pre-discovery, to determine the threshold jurisdictional issue.” *Cuomo*, 771 F.3d at 116.¹⁰ Moreover, “this inquiry is undertaken whilst viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Defendants.” *Hagen v. Benjamin Foster Co.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 770, 783–84 (E.D. Pa. 2010). “Precisely in those cases where a plaintiff challenges the factual sufficiency of the defendant’s defense, the defendant should ‘have the opportunity to present [his] version of the facts to a federal, not a state, court.’” *Cuomo*, 771 F.3d at 116 (alteration in original) (citation omitted).

¹⁰ *See also Kraus v. Alcatel-Lucent*, No. 18-2119, 2018 WL 3585088, at *2 (E.D. Pa. July 25, 2018) (“A court does not ‘determine credibility, weigh the quantum of evidence or discredit the source of the defense’ at this stage. Instead, [the court] only determine[s] whether there are sufficient facts alleged to raise a colorable defense.” (internal citation omitted)).

27. Under the government contractor defense, the defendant is not liable for the design, manufacture, or warnings of equipment or supplies “when (1) the United States approved reasonably precise specifications; (2) the equipment conformed to those specifications; and (3) the supplier warned the United States about the dangers in the use of the equipment that were known to the supplier but not to the United States.” *Boyle*, 487 U.S. at 512.

28. 3M has satisfied these elements for purposes of removal. As discussed above, Naval Sea Systems Command approved reasonably precise specifications, governing MilSpec AFFF formulation, performance, testing, storage, inspection, packaging, and labeling. 3M’s products appeared on the DoD Qualified Products List, which could have happened only if Naval Sea Systems Command had first determined that they conformed to the MilSpec. *See Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *13 (“[T]here is colorable evidence that Manufacturing Defendants’ Mil-Spec AFFF is not a stock product and that the government approved reasonably precise specifications requiring them to use PFCs, including PFOS and PFOA, in their products.”); *see also id.* (“There is also colorable evidence . . . that Manufacturing Defendants’ AFFF products conformed to the government’s reasonably precise specifications.”); MDL Order 1, at 5 (finding defendant demonstrated a colorable defense “where it contends that its AFFF products were manufactured according to the U.S. military’s MilSpec specifications”); MDL Order 2, at 4 (same, as to 3M); MDL Order 3, at 5 (same); *see also Nessel*, 2021 WL 744683, at *4.

29. Moreover, the government was sufficiently informed regarding alleged product-related “dangers,” *Boyle*, 487 U.S. at 512, to exercise its discretionary authority in specifying and procuring MilSpec AFFF. The military specifications have long included testing protocols and requirements for toxicity, chemical oxygen, and biological demand. Indeed, it is clear that the United States has long understood that AFFF contains PFAS and may contain or break down into

PFOS and/or PFOA; that AFFF constituents can migrate through the soil and potentially reach groundwater; and that it has been reported that this may raise environmental or human health issues.¹¹ For example, as early as October 1980, a report supported by the U.S. Navy Civil Engineering Laboratory, U.S. Air Force Engineering Service Center, and the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command stated that AFFF contained fluorocarbons and that “[a]ll of the constituents resulting from fire fighting exercises are considered to have adverse effects environmentally.”¹² By no later than 2001, DoD was aware of data purportedly showing PFAS compounds in MilSpec AFFF to be “toxic” and “persistent.” In 2002, the United States Environmental Protection Agency issued a draft hazard assessment for PFOA, which reviewed in detail, among other data, human epidemiological studies and animal toxicology studies pertaining to alleged associations between PFOA and cancer. More recently, in a November 2017 report to Congress, the DoD acknowledged the concerns raised by the EPA regarding PFOS and PFOA. Nonetheless, it still described AFFF containing PFOS or PFOA as a “mission critical product [that] saves lives and protects assets by quickly extinguishing petroleum-based fires.”¹³ Indeed, Naval Sea Systems Command continues to require that MilSpec AFFF contain “surfactants,” and recognizes that PFAS, including PFOS and PFOA, will be present (subject to recently imposed limits for PFOS and PFOA) in AFFF formulations.¹⁴ See *Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *12 (“That the DoD knows of the alleged risks of PFC-based AFFF products but continues to purchase them supports the position that the government approved reasonably

¹¹ See, e.g., EPA, *Revised Draft Hazard Assessment of Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Its Salts* 1–6 (Nov. 4, 2002) (excerpt).

¹² See Edward S. K. Chian et al., *Membrane Treatment of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Wastes for Recovery of Its Active Ingredients* 1 (Oct. 1980), <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a136612.pdf>.

¹³ Dep’t of Defense, *Aqueous Film Forming Foam Report to Congress* 1–2 (Oct. 2017) (pub. Nov. 3, 2017), <https://tinyurl.com/wshcww4>.

¹⁴ See MIL-PRF-24385F(SH), Amendment 4, § 6.6 & Tables I, III (2020), https://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=17270; see also David Vergun, *DOD Officials Discuss Fire-Fighting Foam Replacement, Remediation Efforts* (Sept. 16, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/ty5ku8hp>.

precise specifications for the claimed defective design.”); MDL Order 1, at 5 (“As to whether [defendant] adequately informed the U.S. military of dangers associated with its AFFF products of which the military was not already aware, [defendant] points to materials such as a November 2017 Department of Defense report to Congress, in which the agency acknowledged the [EPA]’s stated concerns with PFOS/PFOA in drinking water . . .”).

30. At minimum, these facts constitute colorable evidence that Naval Sea Systems Command “made a discretionary determination” regarding the formulation of MilSpec AFFF after weighing the fire-suppression benefits against the alleged risks. *See Twinam v. Dow Chem. Co. (In re ‘Agent Orange’ Prod. Liab. Litig.)*, 517 F.3d 76, 90 (2d Cir. 2008); *see also Albrecht*, 2011 WL 5109532, at *5 (“A defendant is not required to warn the government where ‘the government knew as much or more than the defendant contractor about the hazards of the product.’” (citation omitted)). Where, as here, the government has exercised “discretionary authority over areas of significant federal interest such as military procurement,” the government contractor defense applies. *In re ‘Agent Orange’ Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 517 F.3d at 89–90; *see also Ayo*, 2018 WL 4781145, at *13.

31. 3M’s use of PFAS in MilSpec AFFF was required by military specifications. By seeking to impose tort liability on 3M for alleged injuries to Plaintiffs that were caused in whole or in part by 3M’s compliance with military specifications, Plaintiffs are attempting to use state tort law to attack design choices dictated by the military. The government contractor defense precludes such an attack. *See Boyle*, 487 U.S. at 509.

WHEREFORE, 3M hereby removes this action from the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Jefferson County, Alabama, to this Court.

DATED: January 9, 2023

/s/ W. Larkin Radney, IV
One of the Attorneys for
Defendant 3M Company

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 9, 2023, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following. I also served copies of the foregoing Notice of Removal at the following address by First Class U.S. Mail:

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And I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service the document to the following:

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